## NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR DEFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND HASEAU STS. THE DAILY HERALD, I cente per copy-of per THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at Exmis per copy, or \$5 per annum; its European Edition,
Edper annum to any port of Great Erilain, and \$5 to any
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AMESANBITS THIS EVENING.

BOWERT THEATRE. Bowery Two Beneveletles-

BROADWAY THEATES, Broadway-GIACIATOR-MR. WIBLO'S OPERA-UN FAMEUN PUNERC-SALTAMBAN-

BURTON'S THEATHE Chambers circet - Bulle's STRAT-MATIONAL TREATER, Chatham street-Warlock Cy

ASTOR PLACE GERMAN COMPANY-THE ROPERS-AMERICAN MUSEUM -- AMUSING PERFORMANCES IN

BOWERY ANYBITHEATER, ROVORD BOTTELLE CHRISTY'S MINSTREES, Mechanics' Hall 472 Broad-PHLIOWS MINSTRALS, Pollow' Musical Hall, No. 444

## DOUBLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, Feb. 14, 1852.

Summary of this Morning's News. The steamship Daniel Webster, from San Juan brings us fifteen days later news from California. We publish it this morning. The meeting of the Legislature, the message of the retiring Governor, and the inaugural of the Governor elect, are the most preminent topics of our compilation. The difficulty of obtaining accommodations at Vallejo (the capital adopted by contract), had compelled the General Assembly to remove their quarters to Secremente. Quite a rivalry existed among the various democratic candidates for the United States Senate, which was very natural, when we count in she mileage. The rains had been heavy in Califormin, and the weather rather bad for the miners. Business comparatively dull; but it will soon be brisk again. We refer our readers to the news in hall, for further particulars.

The El Dorade will be due at this port to morrow er next day, with four or five days' later intelligence from California, as the Golden Gate was to have left San Francisco on the 20th or 21st ult. She made her last run to Panama in twelve days.

We have received from Cincinnati another long speech-three or four columns in length-of Kossuth to the Chic Hungarian Association. It is nearly a recapitulation of his New York and other speeches. and not, therefore, of particular interest in this quarter. Accompanying this speech is a note from Dr. Szpaczek, his physician, stating that the health of the Magyar is improving.

The news frem Central America is interesting. There had been a terrible ure in San Juan de Nicaragus, destroying a third of the town. There had also been another revolution in Nicaragua. When will there be any stability in the Central and South American States ?

But little was done in Congress yesterday. In the Senate, Mr. Brodhead, of Pa, opposed the proposition to establish a naval depot and yard in California. He contended that the measure was wholly unnecessary, and was against the system of very assiduous in their endeavors to find out and bring before Congress the actual or pretended supported the bill, and further consideration was restponed till Monday. In the House, the Judiciary Committee was instructed to send for persons and papers relative to a complaint against Judge Watrous, of the U. S. District Court of Texas. The Judge is charged with Galphinism, in having received fees for practising law in cases similar to shose which had been decided in his own court. If the charge is true, the Judge can put in the plea of precedence. He was merely following the example ef numerous high functionaries at Washington, whe, while drawing their salaries as national offisers, have been paid large amounts for successfully carrying on suits against the government. Notice was given of a bill, some weeks ago, for the effecteal suppression of Galphinism. What has become af it 1

Our Washington correspondent states that the Gardiner case has been postponed till the next term of court, and that Carlos Gardiner has not made his appearance, and is supposed to have forfeited his bail. The putting off of this trial seems to indicate that the rumors relative to fraud were not without foundation, but that sufficient proof of fraudulency could not be obtained during the present session of the Supreme Court.

The temperance excitement is raging with great serceness at Albany. The advocates of the proposed law are doing all in their power to effect its passage, while the opponents of the measure are bolding meetings, circulating remonstrances for signatures, and sending in protests. They declare that the enactment of such a law would be a direct violation of individual rights, guaranteed by the national constitution, and, if persisted in, they will carry the question to the ballot-box. If the present extraordinary state of excitement may be taken as an index of what is to come, riot and blandshad will be the result of this movement. In connection with this matter, we observe that Mr. Beekman thelicense system, and allowing the Board of Supervisors to regulate the sale of liquor.

It is sumored that the Joint Legislative Committee of Investigation, relative to the canal lettings, will submit all the facts and testimony collected, without giving an expression of opinion as valuable works without having paid anyto whether fraud has been practised. This is pre- thing for the copyright; but the evils re-Legislature, and if the two heases do not not upon them in a proper manner, the people will at the ment election. The committee, it is expected, will seport to day.

The State Senate was yesterday engaged in discussing the merits of the applications for the incorporation of two different lines of steamships to ply the two this port and Galway, Iroland. A resolution was passed declaring that the Logislature had govern the possible between this country and others. What has become of the Copyright Club, and their exertions to procure an international copyright law! interred that the applications of the Galway com-

panice will be defeated. Nothing of importance was done in the Assembly.

The inhabitants of the national capital have been thrown into considerable excitement by the anouncement that the Collins steamship Baltic is to visit that city. The remarkable strength, swiftness, and beauty of the Baltic, cannot fail to recommend the line to which she belongs, to the favorable consideration of all Congressmen and others who may visit her.

The whige of Rhode Island met in convention on Thursday, and nominated Amos D. Smith for Governor. They also nominated their candidates for other State officers, and appointed delegates to

It is estimated that property to the value of \$250,000 has been destroyed by the breaking up of the ice in the Ohio river, below Louisville.

Late accounts give a melanchely account of the state of affairs in South America. Gen. Urquisa had crossed the Parana, and was marching towards Buenos Ayres with a pewerful force; but the country along his route had been laid waste and the towns destroyed by Rosse, whose army was encamped near, and making every preparation to defend Buenos Apres.

We are sorry to hear that the German population of Mobile took eccasion to publicly insult Chevalier Hulsemann, the Austrian Charge, on his recent passage through that city, en route to Havana. However unpopular a foreign representative may make himself, our citizens should never so far forget heir ewn dignity and self-respect as to personally nsult him. The disgrace brought upon the whole country by the proceedings of a few lawless rioters against the Spanish Consulat New Orleans, should not have been so soon forgotten.

While Kossuth is making speeches, and being siled with every demonstration of delight, by the Cincinnatians, the Common Council of Louisville, only one hundred and fifty miles below Cincinnati, have rejected, for the fourth time, by a unanimous vote, a resolution inviting the Magyar to that

The attendance at the meeting of the Holy Alli ance of Tectotallers, last night, was scant, and the proceeds small. How they will buy out the grog shope, as one speaker proposed, is an additional

Accounts of several ship wrecks, accompanied by loss of life, together with many other items of interest, will be found under the telegraphic head.

Hungarian History-Letters of Distinguished Hungarians.

Three interesting Hungarian letters, extracted from the London journals, will be found in this morning's HERALD-one frem Bartholomew Szemere, late Minister of the Interior for the kingdom of Hungary; another from S. Vukovice, the late Minister of Justice: and another from Count Ladislaus Tekeli, this last named being addressed to Lord Dudley Stuart. These letters are in reply to those heretofore published from Prince Paul Esterhazy, and Counts Casimir and Gustave Batthyanyi, reflecting upon the character and management of the late Hungarian revolution Szemere, Vukovics, and Tekeli, plead the consistency, the right, and the justice of the Hungarian cause. They set forth the reforms of the Hungarian Diet, and the innovations of the Court of Austria, until its incitement under Jellachich of a revolt among the Croatians, when, as the Hungarian letter writers say, steps were taken by their national Diet for the deposition of the faithless King of Hungary, the Austrian Emperor.

Little additional light, however, to that which was already before the world, is thrown upon the Hungarian revolution by these letters. Their interest lies in the fact that they are the testimony of the ministers of the late Hungarian revolutionary giving out this kind of work to contractors, who are government, and we publish them in order to give the fairest possible hearing to the liberal side of the question. It is a great pity that the petty dissensions and personal jealousies of the leaders of wants of the government. Mr. Gwin, of California, the late revolution should have resulted so disastrously to the people of Hungary; for we apprehend that disaffection and divisions among the Hunga. rians themselves, more than any other cause, led to their overthrow. It was this same spirit of division and discord among the feaders, that rendered the French revolution of 1848 a perfect nullity-and worse than a nullity. The same, also, may be said of the badly managed revolutions in Germany and Italy, of the same year, if we omit the republican experiment in Rome, which was undoubtedly crushed by Louis Napoleon. Indeed, this evil spirit of personal jealousies and ambition came very near swamping the American revolution of 1776. To this cause is attributable the treason of Benedict Arnold, and the intrigues to place General Gates at the head of the army. A spirit of rivalry, personal enmity, and bitter discontent, is therefore no proof against the justice of any of the late liberal movements in Europe. It is only to be regretted that this evil spirit could not be cast out.

But it is especially deplorable that these personal dissensions and animosities among the leading Hungarians, should not only have resulted in the downfall of their country, but should pursue them into their exile in Asia, follow them on board the United States ship sent for their release, and break out into open disputes and wrangling among them in England and the United States. It is strange that these exhibitions should take place. while yet the English and American people are rivalling each other in honors to the Hungarian xiles; but the modest impudence of Kossuth and his cantes; but the moders impudence of no stata and his shoulders the whole weight and burden of the late revolution, and is entitled to all the glory of the great deeds accomplished, and to none of the responsibility of the overwhelming reverses which followed, is not the least remarkable feature of this remarkable chapter of history. The moral which we are compiled to deduce from all those feats, is this, what elled to deduce from all those facts, is this -- that there was not, and is not, that spirit of unity. there was not, and is not, that spirit of unity, con-cord, fraternity, and concession, among the leading Hungarians, essential to secure the independence of the country. Refore they appeal against the inter-vention of Russia, let them correct the mutinous spirit among themselves. Where there is no con-cord there can be no liberty.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT Law .- An international copyright treaty has been effected between England and France, for preserving the works of authors residing in these two countries, from piracy. We regard this step with considerable satisfaction, has given notice of a bill for the abolishment of and hope soon to see a treaty of a similar character entered into between the United States, England, and France. As a matter of justice to the authors and publishers of each country, and for the encouragement of our national literature, an international copyright treaty should be made, or reciprocal laws passed. It is, no doubt, a very profitable business for publishers to obtain and publish cisely what is wanted. Give the plain facts to the sulting from such a system are, as we have shown, two-fold, and it may be added, that frequently the doctrines imparted by foreign literature are unsuitable and pernicious. Under the present system, a noted slur reets upon the American people, that whilst they are the greatest readers in the world, whilst they are the greatest reasers in the world, set their authors, although possessed of great and various taients, are ill remunerated, and discouraged. No one can contend that this state of things ought to continue, and we urge upon the literary talent of the country the propriety of their bringing their influences.

Indictment of the Art Union against the Herald-Attempt to Muzzle the Press.

We publish, to day, a legal curiosity, presented by a former Grand Jury, at the instigation of the Art Union, in this city, in the shape of an indictment for libel, for some remarks made by the New York HERALD, on the conduct of the association during the last year. Whether this anomalous and unique document was drawn up by a member of the Grand Jury or some outside practitioner, we have not yet ascertained; but it is such a monument of the legal skill of the individual, that he deserves extensive celebrity, and we think it would be worth while to offer a reward of twenty dollars to get his name, n order that it might go down to the latest posterity, at the head or at the tail of the illustrious names of Bacon, and Blackstone, and Coke, and Kent, and Story, and other great men distinguished for their profound legal lere, critical scumen, and lucid expositions of common and statute law. We understand that the present District Attorney disclaims the paternity of this wonderful paper, which might well grace some future edition of "D'Is-rach's Curiosities of Literature." We believe that the counsel for the HERALD will bring the question up before the Court of Sessions to-day, in the shape of a motion to quash the indictment previous to its being sent to the Historical Society, when some rich disclosures may be expected as to the lettery management of the Art Union, and the mode of precuring and getting up the precious document This novel paper is spread over an immense sur-

face, filled with repetitions of names of individuals whom we believe to be very respectable members of society, and whose characters we never assailed in the slightest degree. It was merely the manage. ment of a corporation-that intangible, abstract thing which is a sort of moral or immoral essencethat called forth our observations, and we never thought of alluding to living, speaking men, having " a local habitation and a name." It is a singular fact that the clause of the indictment which gives the language of the HERALD, alleged to be libellous, is merely an argument against the trath and common sense of their own bulletin, or advertisement, published under their own direction, violating the pledge they had given the public, and postponing the drawing sine die. They stated in their advertisement that it was necessary to make this indefinite postponement on account "of the Kossuth excitement," and "a depression in commercial affairs." The HERALD, in reply, and on behalf of the victimised subscribers and the public. declared the pretence to be equally "false and im" pudent"-that the Hungarian hubbub could have had no such effect, and that the country was prosperous to a remarkable degree, particularly since the California gold placers had been discovered. The free discussion of this postponement was the right of every man and every newspaper; and to call the expression of an opinion upon it a libel, is an abuse of language, a misnomer, that confounds all distinction between falsehood and truth, right and wrong. The character of no individual was touched, but only the public management and the advertisements of a public institution, which is a legitimate subject for fair and open debate, even under our present libel laws, and where the institution is legal, constitutional, and compatible with

the dictates of morality and religion. The next point in the indictment is that the HERALD has charged the management with a foolish and useless expenditure of money on new journals, of an abolition character, instead of using it for a more appropriate purpose, connected with the institution itself. This is a simple matter of fact, which was obvious to every one who read the newspapers, and could not be denied by any of the managers themselves. But in addition to this statement, the truth and accuracy of which are undoubted, we said little or nothing about their publishing of a ridiculous production, for the last two years, called the "Art Union Bulletin," showing how they spent money uselessly, in publishing works without merit, and then abusing the artists in their own columns. In this there would have been no libel, if we had said it; but as we did not, we say it now, and we are ready to prove it, if ever we should be called upon to prove anything so noterious to the world.

On these grounds we think there is sufficient cause for quashing an indictment which cannot hold water, and which is contrary to the law of libel, and subversive of the right of the press and the public to discuss a subject of a public nature, and which was handled in our columns without any

But there is a stronger point infavor of quashing the monster. It is the utter, unequivocal illegality of the Art Union itself. It is a lottery-an atrocious and barefaced lottery-contrary to morality, contrary to the constitution, and contrary to the laws of this State, as will be seen by reference to the legal argument subjoined to the indictment, inserted elsewhere in our columns. On that ground, therefore, we rest our case against this indictment. The management who charge us with libel, were engaged in an unlawful act; and instead of being per mitted to go before the Grand Jury to indict us for libel in having refuted their absurd reasons for postponing the distribution of the prizes, they ought to have been indicted themselves, if the Grand Jury had common sense or common decency. A more impudent and atrocious proceeding was never be fore perpetrated in this city, or any other city in

the country. As to the conduct and management of the Art Union for the last few years, we have hardly begun the investigation; but we shall soon commence, and then we shall make exposures that will astonish the public. During the last ten years they have received between \$300,000 and \$400,000; and yet there never has been any specific statement given to the public as to how that money was expended, what proportion of it was applied to the advancement of art. and what to printing and otherwise, with the names and spec fic account of the various parties. And during the last two years there has been no detailed account published at all, showing what disposition has been made of the enormous sum of \$150,000 received during that period. The truth is, according to their own showing, and the disclosures made by some of the managers themselves, they have been proceeding for some time past on the credit system-borrowing money before the sale of tickets, and paying interest for these loans, much in the same way as the dry goods speculators managed their business during the years 1835, 1836 and 1837, when they were all smashed and went to pieces, by a credit

system that drove itself into the ground. But the great and the potent objection to the management of this institution, is the fact that it is a lottery, and is therefore contrary to the laws and institutions of this State and the principles of morality, and ought to be indicted itself, instead of being permitted to bring an indictment for an imaginary offence, against others. Further-by the violation of the lottery laws of this State, the whole property of the Art Union, valued at \$50,000. in houses and furniture, is confiscated; and it is the duty of the District Attorney to bring a process immediately to have the confiscation carried into execution, like the goods, chattels, wheels, and other illegal implements seized by the police in any of the lottery offices of the city. We hope Mr. Blunt will do his duty without fear, favor, or affection.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE AND IT : DESTINY .- We per coive that an application is about to be made to the Legislature to alter the charter of Columbia College. The best alteration to make would be to sell the property of the College down town, and with a portion of the proceeds of the sale build a new college at a cheaper rate in the upper regions of the city, beyond Union Square, where the air is salubrious, and the ground not so expensive as it is in the business part of New York. Probably a snancial operation of this kind could be made, which would put some thousands of dollars into the treasury of the College, besides securing a more

convenient locality, and one better adapted for the health of the students. Such a policy has just been put into execution by the Bible Society, in Nassau street. This society has sold its property down town, has removed to the upper part of the city, and will make money by the operation.

THE ITALIAN OFERA IN NEW YORK-NIELO'S Movements.-The history of the Opera in New York is a history of repeated experiments and repeated failures. It would be a sorry history, if it were nothing else. But experience teaches wisdom, and repeated disasters are sure to disclose, by-and-by, the cause which has produced them. The opera in New York appears to have arrived at that point; and the secrets of practical success are beginning to be developed. It is now in a transition state. It will soon be time, indeed it is time, to bave a large opera house; and Mr. Niblo, it is said, intends to rebuild and enlarge his present theatre, so as to hold six or seven thousand persons. If so, he should be quick in his move ments.

About twenty-five years ago, at the old Park Theatre, Madame Malibran, and her father, Sarcia, gave the first impulse to operatio music in New York, and laid the foundations of a musical taste which has been gradually developing itself to the present day. After Malibran, so wever, our musical stars were like visiting angels, "few and far between." The Montresor troupe was one of those transient visits. But the introduction of steamships brought us into direct contact with Europe, and stars of all magnitudes-operatio and dramatic-came flocking to our shores, some singly, and some attended by their satellites, male and female, and some in constellations, whole groups at a time. The Italian Opera was introduced with Italian performers; and from the apparent enthusiasm with which it was received, it was determined that the time had arrived for the establishment of an opera house in New York upon the European plan. This brings us to a brief and

instructive recapitulation. Some eight years ago, accordingly, Palmo made an experiment with the Italian Opera on a small scale. It made some noise and some flourish: but it failed. The brilliant discovery was then made that the Italian Opera was an exclusive thing, intended only for exclusive enjoyment, and only to be supported by an exclusive joint stock association. And so, a number of our wealthy capitalists and up town aristocracy, such as it is, with the laudable motives of erecting a monument to their enterprise, and of placing themselves in the front circle of upper tendom, resolved to build an opera house. The Astor Place Opera House, on an elecant but small scale, was accordingly erected, and a list of two bundred and fifty subscribers procured for five years, as the basis of success and action.

Under this regime, the Italian Opera in New York has led a presarious existence of ups and downs. But it has been hampered with the suspicion of caste and pretensions, and the public have kept aloof. Many of our wealthy citizens not included in the favored list, would not put up with its assumptions, or imagined assumptions, of superiority. The regular subscribers were respectable peoplehighly respectable, if they desire it-for some of them figure prominently in the Book of Home Beauty; but, notwithstanding all that, there were, and are, bundreds and thousands of persons in this city, and out of this city, just as good, and just as respectable, who would not and will not consent to be governed by a self-appointed fashionable cligarchy. The community cannot admit the precedence of any clique in society, whether they are tabcord in Wall street, or emigrate to California, or continue to flourish up town, on a small scale, or on a large scale. Consequently, the first essay at the Astor Place Opera House broke down, and the second, and the third, and each succeeding effort down to the late reduction of prices to the democratic level of fifty cents. Sanquirico broke down; Fry brokedown; Maretzek brokedewn; not so much ecause of bad management on their part-not for want of go: d singer; and choice music-not because the Opera has been unpopular-but because of the suspicion that pretenders and parvenues ruled the reast, and, like a packed jury, sat in judgment upon the performances and upon the audience.

Now a new system has been adopted. It has been decreed that expuriveism shall be turned out. and that the public shall come in. It has been found out that the five years' subscriptions on the European plan will not do. And the Aster place establishment, submitting to the pressure of the cents, open to all alike. But the struggle with the Nible house, upon this plan, cannot last long. One or the other must be defeated, or there must be a compromise. The contest between the rival houses must, of necessity, be temporary. We doubt, in fact, whether either house will save anything, however successful, through the season.

The time has come for the establishment of a new opera house, on a scale commensurate with eur population, and the astonishing growth of the city, and its suburbs, and the equally astonishing prosperity of the whele country. We want an pera house that will hold from five to six thousand people, equally open to the whole public, at fifty cents a ticket. There must be no exclusive sets-no little clusters of would be superior people, rich upon the profits of salt fish, sitting in udgment over the performances, and lording it in supreme disgust over their less inflated, but qually respectable, members of the audience. Nothing of that sort will do. An opera house, holding from five to eight thousand people, and conducted upon the popular platform of republican equality, at fifty cents a ticket, would pay. We have the musical taste, we have the population, and the means; and the success of Jenny Lind, and even of the present opera troupes, will bring to us, in succession, all the best singers from Europe. Grisi, Sontag, Mario, and Alboni, may be expected in a year or two; as well as the most listinguished leaders of the ballet. There will be no want of singers or ballet dancers-the great want is now an opera house, equal to our population, our means as a community, and the increasing

opularity of Italian music. We want a large opera house. It will pay. But is success will depend upon a price of admission corresponding with, or not exceeding, the established standard of dramatic entertainments. The increased cost of a musical over a dramatic troupe. can best be met by an increased capacity of the ouse. The time has come for the erection in New ork of the largest, most magnificent, the cheapest, and most popular opera house in the world. Seizing hold of this popular idea, Niblo has probably hit upon the expedient of so reconstructing his present establishment as to accommodate several thousand additional spectators. He is a practical man, and we doubt not will see the expediency of carrying this improvement into practical effect. We must now advance or fall back. There is no standing The cheap opera is popular. Make reon for the people.

SLAVES to CALIFORNIA .- Among the emigrants to Calirnia who lately left Charleston in the steamship Isabel for Havana, were fifty-five slaves belonging to the passengers. She took, on her previous trip, thirty-nine for the same destination, and the number on her next trip, it is said, will be still further increased, if the accounts from the mines continue as favorable as they have been re

Gen. Pallow, For Vice-President - There is a move-ment in Tennessee, having for its object the nomination of Gen. Gideon J. Pallow, for the Vice-Presidency.

FLOOD .-- The effect of the mild weather and the

Naval Intelligence
The U. S. brig Perpole sailed from Cambia, Africa.

The Two Italian Opera Troupes.The Last

Last evening, there were two magnificent operas perfermed by the two rival troupes, and the execution by both was beautiful, brilliant, grand. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the house at Aster Place was filled in every part with a splendid audience, the maority being ladies dressed in the top of the fashion Niblo's also presented a well dressed, respectable audience, but the house was not quite so well filled as at Astor

Place, though the numbers in attendance were greater. At the latter, " Maria di Roban" was the performance. a lyric tragedy, which is a fine acting drama, full of ineident and of rapid action, while with respect to the music it sparkles with "gems of purest ray serete, almost every seeme presenting a delicious melody. Madame Bosio, who performed the part of "Maria," was perfect in her vocalization, and threw much expression into her rongs, while her acting was the bost we had ever seem her achieve in so deep a tragedy. She was completely triumphant. Badiali, as the "Buke of Chevreuse," performed his role with a power, a pathos, and an energy that we have rarely witnessed, even in that great artist; while Bettini was not far behind him as "Amarda," acquitted herself very creditably. She has a sweet voice, but not of great volume or power. The last act was a glorious piece of dramatic and murical delinistien, and Badiali loomed out with tremendous effect. almost every scene presenting a delicious melody.

lact act was a plotious piece of dramatic and musical deliniation, and Badiall loomed cut with tremendous effect.

At the Astor Fiace the grand musical spectacle of "Rebert the Bevil," perhaps the most popular opers on the stage, was performed by a very powerful corps. The music is of the most noble description, alternately beautiful and sublime, which, with the interesting pict, the struggle between wirton and vice, and the final triumph of the former, and the terrible machinery, displaying the yawning of hell renders this opera highly attractive, especially when it is well brought out, and the principal parts well performed, as they were last night.

Bleffanone as Alice electrified the analience, and repeatedly celled forth not only the warmest plaudits, but crise of "Bravo!" Her volce—so soft, so rich, so full, so tender, and so sympatistic,—now touched the heart with its melting tones, and now roused it by its powerful energy. Her rendering of scene third of the third and was exquisite beyond description. The song "Nel laction in the fifth scene, between Alice, Robert, and Bertram, she was very effective; and Marioi and Salvi, who sung it with her, were scarcely less so. This gern called forth vehement applance. All through, Marioi was admirable. The mellow quality of his deep tones is of the most superior description. Salvi was unrequal; but when he warmed into an effort occasionally, he was brilliant. Bertuce, as Isabella, did as well as she could be expected to, with a volce that has long since given way. The chorus was very good. Altogether, this opera was performed with great ability, and gave great satisfaction to the addience.

The troope that has closed at Niblo's is to sing for three weeks at Boston, and, we suppease, some other towns, five weeks of the eight (the period for which the agreement was made) having now elapsed. One thing is now settled, and that is, that the Italian Opera has been most successful in this city, at the uniform charge of fifty cents for admirsion, and Niblo deserves great

Meeting of the Holy Alliance of Tetotallers, A public meeting, in connection with the Fifth Ward Temperance Alliance, was held last evening. The platform was decorated with imitations of rose bowers, and the preceedings were enlivened by several pieces sung by Miss Reynaldson. The attendance was scanty. The Rev. Mr. Russes said that he presumed there lay

by Miss Reyualdson. The attendance was scanty.

The Rev Mr. Remas said that he presumed there say the questions—Why were all these meetings held, and why did people congregate together to talk and act upon the subject of temperance? It indicated in the public mind a need that the evils of intemperance should be remedied, and that it was proposed to remedy them, if within the compass of the power of the public. Was there really an evil to be remedied? If they looked over the state of things existing in the community, and saw the wretchedness, poverty and orime which were the results of some evil, they would perceive the correctness of the impression, and would feel the necessity of efforts being made. The object of these gatherings was to take an account of the evils which existed; and they traced them to the cause of the traffic in all its forms and in all its shapes from the community, was their object. They did not inquire the amount of restrictions that might be imposed. Could these evils be eradicated? The conviction had settled down on the minds of men that netbing less than the infliction of penalties could accomplish their removal. They had labored a long time. One gentleman in that assembly had labored for forty years to persuade men to abandon intexicating liquors; and there were many others who had labored for a long period, and had been engaged in bringing moral influences to bear upon the minds of men, urging them to think and act for their welfare. Much good, however, had been done; but they had come to the point where moral ruscion stopped. They must call in other influences to bear upon the minds of men, urging them to think and act for their welfare. Much good, however, had been done; but they had come to the point where moral ruscion stopped. They must call in other influences to bear on the consciences of men, and attrooger measures must be used than had hitherto been rescred to top ut away this curse. They came together for the purpose of devising means to put a stop to the runting and they c irink. Let them look at the places in this metrepolishere intexicating liquor was sold. There were more evils connected with intemperance, for it was the parent of crimes of all kinds. Crime had considerably de-creased under the Maine law. The greater part of the criminais in julis had been drunkards. It had been said that they ought not to rob men

had been said that they ought not be rob may of their property; but did that azyment justify the wrongs influeed on society at large, and was it wrong to seek the removal of the evils on that account. The interests of the whole community demanded their removal. It would be an actual raving of expense to buy out the rum sellers; the cost would be saved in less than a year. Fifty thousand person died annually, directly by their indulgence in those fashionable salocas. An objection had also been urged that cold water hilled in the salocas of t

from such law. (Applause ) Posterity would be shocked to learn that their ancestors encouraged such postilanto learn that their ancestors encouraged such postlen-tial places as grog shaps in the city of New York. The meeting was addressed by one or two other speak-ers; and is consequence of the scentiness of the attend-ance a collection was made, after which it separated.

City Intelligence.

Fr. Valentine's Day .- To-day is the feetival of St. Valentine, the crigin of which many antiquarians have endeavored to unravel; but their labors have hitherto been in vain. Whatever may be the origin, it is the day been in vain. Whatever may be the origin, it is the day when, from time immemorial, it has been the one-tom to send amatory missives, when youthful lovere have a most mysterious affection for hearts and darts, wings, and rings, cupids and altars, and no end of nameless emblems, surrounded with isoe edged papers and borders of flowers, in all kinds of unnatural colors, which hang temptingly in the windows and greatly bewinder the senses of both youth and maiden, while they gaze. These epittles of love and adoration will be figing about to day, in every direction. They are of every possible price, from the small sum of two and three cents up to a hundred dollars, and even more. From every appearance, this fedival sacred to love and virtue, will be celebrated this year with unusual activity.

City Hall, Clock—We observe that the City Hall

City Hall. Clock.—We observe that the City Hall clock, which has been undergoing repairs for the last week, is again in operation. The new dial plates are certainly a great improvement on the former dials and show in the night time to the greatest advantage. The plates, consisting of solid sheets of glass, are about seven feet in dismeter, and from an inch to an inch and a half in thickness.

thickness.

The Weather.—For several days back there has been a decided change in the state of the atmosphere. The slight touch of spring which we experienced in the begining of the week, has been succeeded by a considerable degree of sold, while a bitter, pieroing, and boisterous wind, from a northerly direction, has been prevailing for the last two days. On Thursday evening and yesterday merning, the cloudy sky gave every indication of an approaching snow storm, which really commenced early yesterday afterneon, and continued, though not very heavy, up to about nine o'clock.

heavy, up to about nine of clock.

Travel in Broadway — We are informed from a reliable source that the number of carriages and casts which passed up and down Breadway on Thursday last, from seven o clock in the morning until six in the afternoon, amounted to seven thousand one hundred and fifty.

amounted to seven thousand one numered and bity.

Depication.—The dedication of the First Associate
Presbyterian church, corner of South First and Righth
streets, Williamsburg, will take place to-day, when the
fellowing ministers from New York will officiate:—Rev.
Dr. Krebs in the morning at half-past ten; Rev. James
Thompson in the afternoon, at three, and Rev. H. H.
Hair in the evening, at half past seven a clock.

Blair in the evening, at half past seven scleek.

The Lark Fatal Accident on the Handen Bailagan.—
The inquisition relative to the cause of the death of Lancaster M. Odell, who was killed on last Monday afternoon, on the Harlem Railroad, the horses attached to the car which he was driving, having taken fright in consequence of a stage running against them while crossing the track immediately in front of the car, whereby he wan thrown from the platform and killed, took place yesterday before the Coroner, and from the evidence adduced the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. It was supposed, previously to this inquisition, that the accident was caused by the carlessness of the driver of the stage, and a man named James Gallagher was arrested, but as no one could identify him, he was discharged.

charged.

A CHILD BURNED TO DEATH —An inquest was held at No. 106 Cherry street, upon the body of Henrietta Spackerman, a child two years of age, who was so severely burned on Thursday afternoon, that it died yesterday morning. The child, it appears, had been left alone in a morning. The child, it appears, had been left alone in a room by its mother, and managed to get to the door leading into an adjoining room, where there was an open fire, and while playing about the grate its clothes came in contact with the fire and it was soon enveloped in fiames. Its screams brought is mother to the spot; but unfortunately too late to render it any permanent assistances.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT IN NEW BEDFORD .- On

Shocking Accident in New Eddford.—On Monday last, Mr. Hiram Whittemore who was gunning near "Hick's heeting House," seven miles distant from the city of New Bedford, in company with three others, was accidently shot in the back by Mr. Norton, one of the party, whose gun expladed by the striking of the lock against a limb. The whole charge entered the left side of the spine, fracturing the spinal process, and lodging in the cavity of the abdomec producing paralysis of the lower extremities. The gun was loaded with abct. At seven o'clock, on Tuesday merating, Mr. Whittemore was alive, with but faint hopes of his recovery.

Court Calendar for This Day. Stranswe Count.—Special Term.—Two special Terms will be held—the metion calendar before Judge Edwards, the other will be held by Judge Mitchell Cemmon Pleas.—Part 1—Same as yesterday. Part 2— Nos. 124, 170, 2:2, 212½, 214, 216, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228

Spanish Steamer General Concha.

Spanish Steamer General Concha.

The untersigned present on the first trial trip made by the Spanish Steamer General Concha, being called upon, were formed into a committee to report upon the said vessel, her machinery, &c. After being called to order, Mr. George Steare, the builder of the celebrased Yacha America, was appointed Chairman, and J. G. Merritt, Esq., Secretary, Upon the report of said Committee, it was unanimensly resolved, as follows:

1. Resolved, in the opinion of this Committee, that the stamer General Concha, on this, her first trial trip, has performed, in a manner beyond the most amguine expectations of her warmest admirrer; drawing 5½ feet of water, with 100 tons of coal on board, making 21½ revolutions per minute, at a speed of 16 miles per hour, in the face of a strong brence and a regular services for the said steamer, are justly entitled to great credit for their skill and judgment, combined with their thouse enterprise, in building and fitting out this the first steamer that ever left this port under the Spanish first.

2. Resolved. That to Samuel Saceden, Esq. the contractor under Pease and Murphy, for the building of the hull; to Messer, Hallenbeck and Thayer, thip joiners, and Messer. Bootman and Smith, painters, of said vessel, the greatest credit is due for their artistic skill and knowledge in their various departments, as mechanics and centracters.

4. Resolved, That prest oredit is due Mr. William Bromfest, the designer of the engine and boilers; also the Mr. M. W. Mathews, the engineer.

5. Resolved, That we congrabulate the centlemanly own-

d. Resolver, the engine and boilers; also to Mr. M. V. Rathews, the engineer.

8. Resolved, That we congratulate the centlemnily owners of the above named boat. Don Jose Canela y Reventor & Co., in their having the direk steamer sailing from the United States under the Spanish fag.

6. Resolved, That our thenks are hereby tendered unto the Captain and officers of the boat, for their kindness and hespitality during the trip.

Committee-James P Haight, David Tappen, Thomas Farron, Charles De Chacon, Spanish Vice Consul, and Joseph S. Ridgssy.

GEORGE STEERS, Chairman.

rot, Charles De Chacon, Spanish Vice Gonsul, and Joseph S. Ridge at J. G. Merritt, Ecoretary. GEORGE STEERS, Chairman. J. G. Merritt, Ecoretary.

1st. By George Steers.—The Queen of Spain, Istbella II.—May the barmonious feelings now existing between Spain and the United States last for ever. (Ninc cheers.)

2d. By Charles Gorcoe, Spanish Vice Commil.—The President of the United States—May harmony and good will ever exist between our respective governments and peeple as now. (Ninc cheers.)

3d. By David Tappen.—Don Jose Canels. y Reventor owner of the steamer General Concha.—The Spanish and American first that now float over up, may their folds entwine into each other, never to esparable.

4th. By Don Jose Granles y Reventors of the steamer General Concha.—May they be a separable for the steamer General Concha.—May they be a state of the steamer feel to wards them, in my late dealings and intercourse with them.

by W. J. Para — The dame of our expression and later.

feel to wards them, in my late dealings and intercourse with them.

5th. By W. J. Pears.—The flags of our respective mations.

5th. By W. J. Pears.—The flags of our respective mations is respective. The mation of the late of the sundered in electric field. By a Spanish guest.—May the good feelings existing between Spain and the United States continue for ages—The magnanimous and generous conduct of our heloval query labella II; in pardoning and liberating the American prisoners in the late Cuban expedition, is an express of that reciprocity of feeling which should characterize the age in which we live.

7th. By James Murphy.—The master mechanics and artisans of the age centre in the Western hemisphere.

8th. By Thomas Farron.—The jewel of Spain is the island of Cuba.

of Cara.

9th. By William Bromley, Erg. - Spanish capitalists and
American mechanics, when united, form a thiog of life.

10th. By J. S. Ridgway. - The ladies - ever in remembrance. 11th. By J. G. Merritt.—The land in which we live.

Relief for Kossuth's Companions.

Relief for Kossuth's Companions.

Relief for Kossuth's Companions.

The underrigned, a committee appointed for the purpose, the leave expressly to invoke the attention of the purpose, the gleave expressly to invoke the attention of the public to the situation of the various Eungarian officers and genilemen who accompanied Kossuth to our shores—may we not be enabled to say our hospitable shores? In several cause, these genilemen are accompanied by their families; and in most of them there exists a degree of destitution and districts which we equally lament and blueh for. Bome temporary prevision for these noble and smiable mariyre of patricular, and the same practicable industry or employment, is urgently needed. Let us not cause them to regres the Torkish princip, under they were at least liberally entertained. We invited them away from there, and brought them to cur own land of event liberty and abundance. We have a plain duty of heepitality tewards them, to say nothing of all the becoming impulses of generosity and sympathy. If the glorious military and evil chiefs of our own reveilation had not with similar disaster, and after the ascribe of wealth as well as country for liberty, had found themseives in the same affunction as these most worthy and suffering gentilement, in a foreign land such as ours, what would not our own indignana history now write of those who seculd have heartiesely left them, unrelieved to all the polyman morah as well as physical suffering of each destination? We conjuct on a foreign land such as ours, what would not our even indignana history now write of those who seculd have heartiesely left them, unrelieved to all the polyman morah as well as physical suffering of each destination? We conjuct on content of honorable compleyment, herever laborious or other of honorable compleyment, herever laborious or other of honorable compleyment, herever laborious or each minhle. Whoover can offer anything of the kind will render a most accopiable surfec. Many of them are men of argent for a re

in, we see that I may be made promptly, we can a generously.

Any one of the undersigned will be happy to receive contributions for this purpose, or they may be handed to Mr. W. T. LIBBY, No. 214 Broadway, over Genia's Shore: or to C. W. SANDFORD, 110 Chambers street. GH. T. GROMWELL, 63 Wall street. GH. T. GROMWELL, 63 Wall street. JULY 1, CANDENDE, City Hall.

Pebruary 9, 1862.

The Dutchman of this week will contain a continuation of Charley Clewinson interesting R maase. "The Empires of the Isles, or the Isle Erze." The Bandis Chief," a beautiful story, by Mary W. Janvell, Complete, several Humoreus Sketener, and any coastily Tales, Poetry, Crumbs, &o. &o. Agents, Dexter & Erther, and S. Hallock, Ann elevet. Office, II'z Nazewa stree

Sunday Courier .- This popular weekly

Office of the South Carolina Rallroad Office of the South Carolina Railroad. Company, Charleston, S. C., February 7. 1852.—This Company continues to receive and forward goods, free of commissions, as usual. They also deliver goods at their depot in Ramburg, S. C., and to the Georgia Railroad, in Angusta at the same rates as heretofore, the drayage and addional tell over the bridge at Augusta being borne by the Company. The Express Freight Train continues to leave Charleston at 5 P. M., and to arrive at Hamburg at 5 next morning, from whence goods are immediately to ansferred over to the Georgia Railroad, and the Day Express by the passenger train, in full operation. Shippers may refy upon unprecedented despatch being given to their goods to all points in South Carellan, Georgia, Elstama, Tennessee and Mischelret.